

Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY W. BRINDLE.

Vol. 1.

MONDAY MORNING, May 10, 1819.

No 52

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

From the National Register.

Generals Jackson & Scott.—It is truly painful to find two of the most distinguished officers of the army of the United States engaged in an open controversy in the newspapers, the language and arguments of which are by no means calculated to increase their reputations.

The origin and progress of the quarrel between the generals Jackson and Scott are briefly as follows: A distinguished topographical engineer, two or three years ago, was detached by the Secretary of War, from general Jackson's command to survey and make report of a portion of the north western part of the territory of the United States. This officer, having performed the service with fidelity and intelligence, obtained permission from the head of the war office to furnish a copy of his report for publication, and it was first published in the *National Register*. When the report met the eye of general Jackson, he became inflamed, chiefly, we presume, because the officer had been detached without his privity and sanction: whereupon general Jackson issued a general order, condemning, in strong terms, the interference of the war office with his command. This order excited much conversation at the time, inasmuch as it implied a censure upon the war department, which was virtually a censure of the President of the United States himself, and therefore wholly unmilitary. General Scott, it now appears among others, had spoken freely on the subject and held the order to be "mutinous." General Jackson at length heard of this opinion of general Scott's, as the former says through the medium of an anonymous letter; and thereupon general Jackson wrote to general Scott, who made a frank avowal of his opinion, which drew from general Jackson a sharp and acrimonious retort, in the nature of an insult and a challenge. This challenge General Scott declined—and we think very properly. But general Scott goes further. He alludes to a conversation he had with governor Clinton, of New York, respecting the general's order; and more than insinuates that governor Clinton either wrote, or caused to be written, the anonymous letter to general Jackson. This allegation has drawn from governor Clinton, indirectly under the signature of "Ferris Pell," and also directly, under his own signature, a disavowal of ever having uttered a sentiment derogatory to the character of general Jackson, and a broad intimation that general Scott has at least exaggerated the

truth. Mr. Pell, speaking avowedly under the authority, and indeed in the words, of governor Clinton, treats general Scott with infinite scorn and contempt; and the governor himself is quite as unceremonious. As to the authorship of the anonymous letter, governor Clinton utterly disclaims it.

We do not load our pages with this altercation. It is a private feud, with a little of an electioneering complexion. To none of the parties does it do any credit; although we think governor Clinton may be fairly said to have been dragged out in his own vindication.

What appears laughable in this affair is, the very casuistical manner in which general Scott reasons himself into a method of violating an established rule of the war office, which prohibits military men from resorting to newspaper warfare. "I am forbidden to publish in print, (quoth general Scott in substance,) but I may circulate copies in manuscript, because general Jackson did the same: if these fall into the hands of others, who may carry them to the press, and they thus get into print, it is not I that publish them, and consequently the rule of the war department is not by me violated." This subtlety reminds us of Sterne's ladies in the cabriolet, whose horse would not pull. One of them said she knew a word that would make him pull but that it was quite sinful to pronounce it. So the ladies very ingeniously divided the word, one pronouncing the first syllable and the other the second—and the horse went on gaily. General Scott gets on in the same manner. He furnishes the manuscript—that is half. Another person gets it printed—that is the other half. So the benefit is enjoyed and the sin or penalty avoided.

We trust there will soon be an end to these squabbles, or at any rate that the tone of them may be a little softened. General Jackson writes pretty much as he fights—impetuous and fierce. His letters to general Scott have very little of the tenderness of a billet-doux in them.

The fame of both Jackson and Scott stands high in Europe. When their dispute is read there what will be thought of them? For the honor of the army we lament that any thing of the kind has taken place.

DULL TIMES.

The dullness of the times and the distresses of the country have been, for a long time, common place topics throughout the United States, and our brethren of the type have found ample room for a display of their ingenuity in determining the causes whence these evils proceed. For a while, the unequal value of the circulating currency had the vogue, as the chief cause of our calamities, and it was confidently pronounced that, for the cure of this, the establishment of a National Bank, would be an infallible specific. The Bank was established, but the anticipated relief did not follow; and, as a man who has labored under some tormenting malady, for the cure whereof he purchases one of those infallible specifics that we see advertised in the newspapers, applies it in the manner prescribed, but finds himself in tenfold torment, and sets to cursing all specifics and nostrums as damnable quackeries; so the good people of the United States, when they found their situation every day

becoming worse under the operation of the specific, called the Bank of the United States, did forthwith proceed to execrate all banks as most villainous impositions. But if the Banks were all put down, would that amend our condition? Not in the least. *Our imports exceed our exports*—the people of the United States will use the manufactures and luxuries of other countries, when they might do without, by making use of their own produce and manufactures. On the other hand, the people of other countries prefer, and their governments protect their own produce and manufactures; and no other will be used when they can possibly be dispensed with. Put down this mania for foreign manufactures and luxuries, and our condition will be at once amended.

We have a great many *shrewd calculating* geniuses among us, who can prove to you that the apparel we wear cannot be manufactured in this country as cheap as it is imported; because labor is higher here than in the old countries. This is demonstrated to us too by the difference between what we pay for imported fabrics, and what the actual cost is if we manufacture them of an equal quality ourselves. We go then to the shopkeeper and purchase the foreign fabric; but where is the money to come from with which we are to make payment? From the sale of our produce at foreign payment? From the sale of our produce at foreign markets. But the world is at peace, and foreign countries stand in no need of our produce, and will not purchase unless they are in actual need. Why then we will pay down the money we have on hand, or run our credit till our produce takes a rise; because the goods are so much cheaper than we can manufacture them ourselves. So the goods are purchased, and if ready money is paid for them, it departs the country; if they are got upon credit, the purchaser finds the produce, on the rise of which he depended to make payment becoming still lower: in the first case the one who made payment finds that he cannot replenish his coffers, and in the other the purchaser finds himself unable to make payment at all. Yet it would be difficult to persuade either, that he had better have manufactured the articles himself.

If we are paying out money and not getting any in, it is certainly a losing business; and so it is with our depending upon foreign markets for articles of food and clothing. If we raise produce and can get nothing for it, where is the advantage of labour? Would not some of the hands thus employed be doing a better business, by engagement at manufactures of some kind or other? Foreign countries will not take our surplus produce, for what we have been accustomed to receive of theirs: as our money is departing to foreign countries, and none returning, we find the times dull and the country in distress; and this state of things will continue, until we manufacture for ourselves and dispense with imported luxuries. The understanding of every one teaches that he cannot sit idle, and maintain himself honestly. The same reason teaches, that we cannot purchase foreign manufactures, when we cannot dispose of our own surplus produce. Of what use then is the labor applied to produce this surplus? It is positively thrown away without a prospect of return; while if it was given to manufactures, it would pro-

mote the comfort of the laborer and the independence of the country.

There is little money going, credit is becoming precarious; while the world is at peace, there is no prospect of a different state of things in this country, and unless the people see their own interest, by manufacturing for themselves, or using the manufactures of their own country, the *dullness of the times and the distresses of the country will get worse and worse.*

H. Chron.

AN ACT.

To encourage more effectually the destruction of Wolves and Panthers.

Sect. 1. That from and after the passing of this act any person or persons who shall kill any wolf or wolves, panther or panthers within the bounds of any county within this commonwealth, and who shall produce the head or heads thereof before any justice of the peace in and for any county as aforesaid, it shall be the duty for such justice to examine such person or persons, on oath or affirmation, touching the time when and place where such wolf or wolves, panther or panthers was or were taken and killed; and if the place of such taking and killing shall be found to be within the bounds of the county in which he has jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such justice to give the person or persons a certificate of the facts to the commissioners of the proper county; together with the scalp or scalps taken from the head or heads aforesaid, and the said commissioners, upon the receipt thereof, shall immediately have such scalp or scalps destroyed, and thereupon draw their warrant on the county treasurer, if for the scalp of a full grown panther or a wolf, for \$12 each, and if for the scalp of a panther or wolf puppy, \$5 for each and every scalp so produced as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of such treasurer, and he is hereby directed to pay the amount of the said order.

Sect. 2. That if any person shall, for the purpose of enhancing the value of a head or heads, breed or rear any wolf or panther until full grown, before he presents the head or heads of any wolf or panther, for the purpose of receiving the price awarded by this act such person, on conviction before a court of quarter sessions, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$16 nor more than \$100, at the discretion of the court; which fine, when it shall have been recovered, shall be paid to the treasurer of the proper county, to be applied as other county funds are applied.

Sect. 3. That the act entitled, "An act to encourage the killing of wolves," passed the 10th of March, 1806, and an act entitled "An act to encourage the killing of panthers," passed the 12th of January, 1807, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved—16th March, 1819.]

MR. JEFFERSON'S RESIDENCE.

One of the Pavilions in the north wing of Monticello House, lately caught fire, but happily its ravages were soon checked by the neighbors who rushed to the spot, and assisted in putting out the fire by throwing in ice from the ice-house.—The main dwelling itself was saved by great exertion from impending destruction. Mr. Jefferson received a slight personal injury during the scene.

Experiments on apples

A gentleman, who has devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits, assured us that he has made frequent experiments on his apple-orchard; and he has never known the experiment which we shall now state, to fail in a single instance. His orchard contains a great variety of apple-trees, some very acid, fruit and others partaking of both these properties.

He declares that in the vernal season when his trees are in full blossom, he has frequently taken the farina from one tree for example where the fruit is very sweet, and deposited it on the flowers of a particular branch of another tree, whose fruit is extremely acid. The apples of that particular branch will, he assures us, combine these two properties for that season; and by this simple process, he asserts, that he can easily provide himself, for that season with apples perfectly to his taste; which he considers a much more expeditious and equally as certain a process, as that of grafting.

We mention this fact for the information of our country friends who may be disposed to try this simple experiment.

Four Times.

BANK NOTES.

The following singular advertisement is copied from the "Reporter," a paper published at Washington, Pa. In a note appended to the advertisement, it is stated, that "Mr. Crayton, the defendant, is an industrious mechanic, and had collected in Washington paper the amount of what he owed the plaintiff, under the expectation or assurance that it would be received. On it being refused, he applied to the bank to get in exchange for the Washington paper such notes as would satisfy the plaintiff. The officers of the bank said they had nothing to give in exchange, except a solitary three dollar Ohio note. He renewed his application and entreaties, and offered to give part in silver for such bank paper as would suit his purpose, and save himself from execution, but still received nothing but empty words."

CONSTABLE SALE.

"By virtue of sundry executions to me directed, there will be sold in the borough of Washington, on the 24th day of this inst. one hundred dollars bank paper, on the bank of Washington, given up to be sold on execution by Alex. Crayton at the suit of Robert Hamilton; and to be sold by me.

JOHN KELLY,
Constable.

March 19 1819."

There is now in this city a captain of an American vessel who left the river of Plate in Dec last. He says he read there the official account of the capture, in the South Seas, of a frigate and two transports forming part of the expedition which sailed from Cadiz in May last for Lima. Accounts had also reached Buenos Ayres of the March of San Martin's army across the Cordilleras, towards Lima. Chili was entirely evacuated by the royalists. This captain sailed from the port of Maldonado, on the eastern bank of the La Plata—he there learned that Artigas was carrying on the war with great vigor and success against the Portuguese. He also touched at Rio Janeiro, and was there an eye witness of the following tyrannical and pusillanimous action. His majesty the reigning king of Portugal and Brazil it appears was induced to visit the Portuguese Admiral's ship, a 74 then anchored in the harbor, which is a kind of natural basin, never ruffled by the winds. His Portuguese majesty, who has a remarkable dread of drowning, got alarmed on his return in the Admiral's large pinace to the shore. As soon as the royal carriage landed on the quay, his Majesty grew outrageous, and seizing a cane, belaboured the Admiral over the head and shoulders until the blood ran. This outrage occurred in the presence of several thousand spectators, and ended in the Admiral's being conducted to prison.

It is a little surprising that we in New Orleans should have as late accounts from Buenos Ayres as from Mexico; but the fact is so. Our latest accounts from the latter are to the 1st of December. They represent the country as reviving from the calamities of civil war; which is no doubt owing to the milder rule of her present intelligent viceroy. Her rich mines are now working with more vigor than ever, and promise largely, this year to increase the specie capital of the world. A few armed bands still infest the mountains but trade experiences little obstruction, as the roads were generally safe.

There is no doubt that if all piratical cruizers were entirely driven from the Gulf, the merchants of New Orleans might carry on a very advantageous trade with their neighbors in Mexico. Specie would then flow into the vaults of our banks through the channels of commerce, instead of being yearly carried in the armed vessels of England and Spain, to supply Europe.

Louisiana Gazette.

The fluctuations in the market prices of

various commodities, and of stock, in England, show, that the mercantile and pecuniary affairs of that country are in a condition far from settled regularity and stability. The prospects held out to us respecting some at least of our principal productions, are certainly not very flattering. If we lose the profitable exportation of cotton flour, &c. our country must sensibly feel the loss. The difficulty of bringing the trading world, and indeed, the laboring world, back to a state of quiet contentment with steady pursuits of industry, and satisfaction with moderate gains and reasonable expenses, is even greater than was apprehended. It is no easy thing for men whose habits have been of a different character for so long a course of time, as has been so extensively the fact for twenty years past, to abandon the irregular speculating course of business, to relinquish the idea of making large fortunes in a short time and to bring their minds to the pursuit of a more moderate though a far less hazardous course.—Such however, must be the fact. Large estates must, in a time of general peace and good order, be acquired by a life of industry and labor. Such is the course of things under the order of Providence; and estates thus acquired, will commonly show the fitness and wisdom of the system. [*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*]

Latest from Bermuda.

Norfolk (Vir.) April 6.—We learn from Captain Briggs, of the Schr. Betsy, arrived here last night, in 9 days from Bermuda, that the numerous depredations committed recently, by Garthaginian privateers cruising off that Island, on British and American vessels, had induced the Governor to send out two eighteen gun brigs, to cruise for the protection of Shipping, bound in and out with instructions to capture every vessel of this description that they fell in with. The Brigs came out in company with the Betsy. Several American vessels were boarded and robbed by these picaroons, a short time before the Betsy sailed, and one of the crew had actually been flogged to death, for remonstrating with some severity against their enormities.

On America's rising greatness.

By looking over the Newspapers of the three great sea-ports of America, any man, without being a statesman, may discover the gigantic growth of this infant State in the new world; but if the politician examines its treaties with the different powers it is connected with, he cannot but discover its wise and firm policy. Even with Great Britain it has so far gained its point with respect to the great article of the fisheries, that a middle-aged man may live to see the time when the Americans will enquire of us what business we have to fish on their shores and beds. In fact, our state is attenuating by luxury and extravagance, theirs is acquiring additional strength by temperance, and economy.

Lon. Statesman.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated in the Alabama Territory March 26.

"You will conclude, no doubt, that we are highly gratified by the news of the Cession of Florida. We think nothing of the land, however, for it is literally good for nothing. But the water is important.—Pensacola Bay is a fine harbor for vessels. Pensacola will be a great depot for the merchandize destined to supply the North Western country. People are already flocking to the new acquisition; because it is new. I know no other inducement—for the land (excepting small spots) is worthless, and does not belong to the Spaniards, but to the Indians, whose title has not been extinguished further than 8 or 9 miles from Pensacola."

ANECDOTE—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent-looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew opened—he audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled and in the same manner performed a slow march, stepping, as if to Rollin Castle, or the dead march in Saul and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under, his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not; smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, MAR 10.

The present number (52) completes the first volume of the Patriot. To those who have made payment agreeably to our conditions, we tender our sincere acknowledgements; and those in arrears, we flatter ourselves, will speedily make payment.

Duelling.—The rage for duelling (says an English paper) has become very fatal in the German universities. In that of Halle, eighty meetings took place, which cost numerous young men their lives, and involved their families in the deepest affliction.

The captain of the Virgin, arrived here yesterday, from London, states, that in lat. 43, 11, long. from 47 to 48, he distinctly saw an Island from the deck of his vessel, which is not laid down in any chart. He believes that he is the first person who has noticed this island. *Frank. Gaz.*

Two men have been tried before the Circuit Court in Richmond, Va. for keeping and playing at what is called a Faro-Table, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve months.

In Upper Canada, it is said, a young travelling merchant was lately murdered by the landlord of a public house at which he lodged. The landlord and his wife have been committed to prison.

The widow of Marshal Moreau has presented to the King of Sweden the sword of her late husband.

Rear-Admiral Tade of the Russian Imperial Navy, is now on a visit to this (Mass.) his native State.

Specie.—The ship Balize, arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans, has \$50,000 in specie for the Bank of the United States.

The ship Dido, arrived below from Havre, has also \$50,000 in specie for the Bank of the United States. *Amer. Cen.*

From France.—By the Woodbine, which left Bordeaux on the 5th or 6th of March, we learn, that the last courier from Paris brought advices to the Prefect, of the dissolution of the chamber of deputies, and that the session of the chamber of peers was suspended. The accounts from Paris via London, by the Rosalie, were to the 2d of March, and alluded to such an event.

N. Y. M. Adv.

By the brig Economy, from Bermuda, we have received the Bermuda Gazette of the 3d inst. which states, that his excellency the governor, Sir James Cockburn, is about to leave that place for England.

Balt. F. Rep.

Our correspondent at Norfolk informs us that H. B. M. frigate Forth, of 38 guns, 12 days from Halifax, came in from sea, and proceeded up the bay for Annapolis.

Balt. F. Rep.

The subscriptions for rebuilding the Masonic Temple, in Philadelphia, are said to have been very liberal; and the new edifice will exceed in convenience and splendor the old. Mr. Stephen Girard is reported to have subscribed 6000 dollars.

Meetings of the citizens of New Brunswick have been held to devise the best plan for establishing and supporting Domestic Manufactures in that city.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—The notes of a new emission of the state Bank of Georgia, have been so ingeniously altered, the fives to fifties, and tens to hundreds, that it is not practicable for any person but an officer of the bank, to discover whether they are genuine or counterfeit.

The only safe advice we can give is not to receive any notes of that bank of those denominations.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

A Parish Clerk in a Chapel of Ease at Meltham, in Yorkshire, being ordered to advertise a horse, described it as follows. Stolen, or otherwise conveyed from Hallam, near Bedlam, a horse 15 hands high, four white feet, and a black one. God save the King, with a pack-saddle on his back."

A late London paper, states that not less than 500 persons, in the parish of Portsea are about to emigrate to the United States.

THE STORY WELL TOLD.

ROBBER TAKEN. The two notorious robbers, viz. James C. Scott, Alias Enmons, and Nathaniel War, who broke jail in Washington city and fled on the night of the 17th Feb. and for whose apprehen-

a reward of \$500 was offered by the Marshal of the district of Columbia, have been taken up in this borough and committed to jail. They had been but a short time here when they were accidentally recognized on Friday night last, at one of the dancing assemblies in the rear of the Exchange by Thomas Long, of Lincoln county, N. C. who had seen the gentleman before, having been present at a trial in Washington for breaking open and robbing the store of Mr. Samuel Fitzhugh, of Georgetown, and being apprised of their escape, he (much to his credit) immediately went and communicated the discovery to the Mayor who ordered Cherry the constable to accompany Mr. Long to the place where he had seen them. Some delay having occurred in finding the constable, who was out with the watch, when they arrived at the house, the company had all dispersed and the doors were closed, it being then past 11 o'clock. The next night the constable went to the same house and affecting to be intoxicated threw himself carelessly down in a corner where he remained for some time unnoticed, when he saw a person come in, who from his appearance, he took to be Way; soon after, as it had been preconcerted Mr. Long entered, and seeing Way he presently introduced him to Cherry, who with somewhat less politeness than Lord Chesterfield prescribes on such occasions, took his new acquaintance very soberly by the arm and marched him off to the Mayor's office, where after he had got his dispatches, he was escorted to prison.

Scott, it appears had taken a trip into the country, and did not return until after his companion was committed—when feeling no inclination to prolong his stay in Norfolk he made a precipitate and rather a clandestine retreat in a boat to Lambert's Point; but our police officers were so pressing that they could not permit him to depart so unceremoniously, they traced him to his hiding place and literally hunted him out from among the bushes and thickets and brought him back to town where he was accommodated with lodgings at the public expense, as his companion had been before him.

On Tuesday they were both brought out for examination by the mayor and one of the aldermen. Way made an attempt to deny the charges alleged against him, but Scott, (who is an Irishman and one of your off handed dashing fellows) exclaimed—"Pooh! what's the use of bothering the Magistrate? Sure doesn't Mr. Long there know all about us, and more too?"—Then turning to the Mayor he made a candid confession of the villainous acts in which he and his colleague had been engaged, and convinced the court that a more finished pair of scoundrels could not be found in any part of the world. They were both ordered to jail, and sent off yesterday in via London, by the Rosalie, were to the 2d of March, and alluded to such an event.

Norfolk Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

By the statement made by the several banks incorporated under the act of 1814 to the auditor general and by him submitted to the legislature, it appears that the amount of specie and notes in circulation, on the first day of November in each year, from 1815 to 1818, inclusive as follows, viz.

Notes in circulation.	Specie in vaults.
1815 7,464,479	1,532,621 64
1816 6,155,436	1,035,524 60
1817 4,942,205	1,019,997 70
1818 3,739,018	749,350 90

It would thus appear that the banking business of this state has been reduced about one half in a period of three years, that the specie in the banks, and notes in circulation, bear the proportion to each other, now that they bore to each other three years ago.

Aurora.

Providence, (R. I.) April, 17.

The ship Lion, Townsend, arrived here from Canton, has brought to this country, three natives of Madison's Island, in the South Sea, which, it will be recollected, was taken possession of by Capt. Porter, in the frigate Essex, in November, 1813, for the United States. Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old, probably

and the other a lad of about 12. They are copper coloured, and tattooed according to the custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance. They appear to be indolent youths, and as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family, we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality.

Patriot.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The line of the President's progress along the maritime frontier of North Carolina is not as easily traced as that which he made along the most part of the Atlantic border, two years ago. We hear of him however, now and then, wherever an established press affords the means of disseminating information; and from the American Recorder we learn that Friday, the 9th inst. was spent by the President and the Secretary of War, in Washington, N. C. and that he departed thence on the ensuing day, for Newbern.

The President was received at Washington with the usual demonstrations of respect, and an address delivered to him, to which he made the following reply:

"To the committee in behalf of the citizens of Washington."

"For the kind reception given me by the citizens of Washington, I beg you to tender them my best thanks."

"Having always considered the good opinion of my fellow citizens the highest reward for any services which I might be able to render, the favorable light in which you have viewed my conduct in the various offices with which I have been honored by my country, is peculiarly gratifying to me."

"The prosperous and happy condition of the United States is seen and felt by all. The cause is not less obvious. It is to be traced to the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the excellence of our republican institutions. Let us, then, never cease to cherish and support them by the most wise and efficient measures."

JAMES MONROE.

"Washington, April 6th 1819."

A public dinner was given to him by the citizens of the town and vicinity, at which Mr. John G. Blount presided, assisted by Messrs. Wm. Kennedy, Edward Quinn, and Wm. W. Rodman; and a number of appropriate toasts were drunk on the occasion. The President and Mr. Secretary Calhoun, after being affectionately entertained at Washington, were escorted thence several miles by a number of the citizens.

The following extract of a letter from our correspondent at Newbern, N. C. marks the next step in the progress of the President:

"Newbern, April 12."

"The President arrived here on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by the secretary of war, escorted by a large number of the citizens who had rode out ten miles for the purpose of meeting him. His arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, ringing of bells, &c. He was conducted to the house prepared for him by the committee of arrangement. To day he partakes of a public dinner at the mansion Hall, and will leave town to-morrow for Wilmington."

Nat. Int.

Bank of the United States.—This day at 12 o'clock the ceremony was performed of laying the Corner Stone of the Building for this institution.

Enclosed in the stone was deposited secured in a leaden case, a Glass Vase containing several of the Gold, Silver and Copper coins of the United States, and the following inscription beautifully printed on vellum paper:—

On the 19th day of the month April, in the 43d year of the Independence of the United States of America, (being the year 1819 of the christian era.)

This the Corner stone of the BANK of the UNITED STATES, was laid by Langdon Cheves, President, and Jonathan Smith Cashier.

Attended by Nicholas Biddle, John Connolly, James C. Fisher, and Joshua Lipincott the building Committee; William Strickland, Architect—Adam and Thos Traquair, Marble Masons—Philip Justus, Carpenter—Daniel Groves, and Joseph S. Walter, Bricklayers.

And a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Chevalier Correa de Serra, the Portuguese Minister, has taken his departure northwardly from this city, for his summer residence.

Col. Atkinson, commanding the sixth Regiment of United States Infantry, passed through this city a day or two ago, on his way to join his regiment, which is destined to explore and garrison our remote Western territory.

Gen. Jesup, the Quarter Master General of the Army, departed from the seat of government at the same time as Col. Atkinson, for Pittsburg. It is understood his object is personally to direct every arrangement and preparation, in his department,

to ensure safety and success to the expeditions moving to the heads of our great Western streams.

Nat. Int.

From Curacao.—Capt. Whitmarsh in 20 days from Curacao, informs that about an hour before he sailed, information was received by a Dutch government schooner that Lagaira was blockaded by a large squadron under Admiral Brion's flag; an embargo was laid on all vessels at that place and Porto Cavello, in consequence of the appearance on the coast of the Patriot squadron. It was also reported that the Royalists had recently been defeated several times on the Main.

Before the Circuit Court of the State of Kentucky, at Bardstown, was tried, towards the close of the last month, a suit for slander, in which Miss Des Marstey, alias Mrs. Fishley, of Louisville, defendant. After a trial of two days, the jury being permitted to retire brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at twenty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.—This is a curious case; for the parties had been married, and the husband, the defendant had in a few days after marriage deserted his wife. However the verdict, it appears, falls to the ground; the judge having decided, that the marriage being a legal one, suit for slander could not be maintained by the wife against the husband.

Nat. Int.

DIED.—At his residence on the Grampian Hills, in Clearfield County, on the first instant, DR. SAMUEL COLEMAN, in the forty fourth year of his age, after about two weeks sickness. He practiced as a Physician a number of years in Williamsport, Lycoming county, with great success and universally esteemed. He was remarkably charitable to the poor, who very much regretted losing him when he left Lycoming county for Clearfield. For some years before his death he had given over practicing, except in cases of necessity, or when compassion for some poor person excited his benevolence. His social qualities endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the general regret expressed for his loss, is a proof that society has been bereft of a useful and worthy member.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	1 per cent dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	4 do
Connecticut,	3 do
New-York,	par
New-York country notes	2½ per ct. dis.
<i>New-Jersey.</i>	
Trenton,	1 per ct. dis.
Mount Holly,	1 do
Cumberland,	1 do
Newark,	1 do
Brunswick Bank,	1 do
Sussex Bank,	1 do
State Bank at Trenton,	1 do
At Elizabethtown	1 do
At Morristown	1 do
At Patterson	1 do
At Brunswick	1 do

All under 5 dollars 2 per cent discount.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do

BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.

Hulmeville,	2 do
New Hope Bridge,	2 do
Chester county Bank,	2 do
West Chester	2 do
Montgomery county Bank,	2 do
Northampton Bank,	2 do
Farmers Bank of Lancaster,	2 do
Old Bank of Carlisle,	4 do
Reading,	3 do
Susquehanna Bridge	4 do
Marietta,	35 do
Lancaster Trading Com-	3 do
pany,	
Harrisburg Bank	1 do
Bank at Milton,	4 do
Chambersburg,	4 do
Little York,	4 do
Gettysburg,	4 do
Swatara Bank,	4 do
Silver Lake,	5 do
Pittsburg Notes,	5 do
Agricul. bank of Carlisle	6 do
Green Castle	30 do
Uniontown	no sales
Juniata	no sales

All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorporated banks 10 to 25 dis.

Delaware.

Old Bank of Delaware	2 per ct. dis.
Wilmington & Brandywine	30 do
Farmers bank at Dover,	
with its branches,	2 do
Laurel,	5 do
Smyrna,	8 do

Maryland.

Baltimore	1 per ct. dis.
Annapolis and Branches	5 do

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, WILL BE SOLD,

At public vendue on the premises on Monday the twenty-fourth day of May instant, a certain tract of

LAND,

situate in Spring township, Nittany valley, adjoining lands of Robert Gordon, Henry V. Hyde, John Furey and others, containing

280 Acres,

more or less, late the estate of Andrew Glenn, deceased. This tract of Land lies within three and an half miles of the borough of Bellefonte. The improvements consist of about

80 acres of upland,

cleared, about ten acres of meadow, and a dwelling

HOUSE & BARN.

Terms of sale, seventeen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in six annual payments, with interest from the date of the bonds, and to be secured by a mortgage on the premises. Due attendance will be given by

William Potter.

Administrator.

By the Court, April, 26, 1819.

Certified by

Wm. Petrikin,

Clerk, O. C.

Bellefonte, May, 5, 1819.

Dr. J. Hoffman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue his practice in physic, as usual in Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1819.

N. B.—All persons indebted to him for a longer time than six months are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

The editors of the Bellefonte Patriot, and True American Bedford will please publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

WANTED,

AN active lad, between the ages of 14 and 16, as an apprentice to the CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING business. Apply to

ELIJAH REEVES.

May, 1 1819.

WANTED,

Three or four Moulders at the Millin furnace, near Jersey Shore, Lycoming County. Constant employ and generous wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber at the works.

George Heisler.

April 8, 1819.

Entertainment.

The subscriber having opened a house of public entertainment, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Butler, in the Borough of Bellefonte, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with every article requisite for the accommodation of the lodger and traveller in a comfortable manner. He therefore flatters himself by care and attention to receive a share of the public patronage.

Thomas Hastings.

April 8, 1819.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Stewart & Armor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. As it is necessary that the business transacted by them, during the existence of the firm, should be settled as soon as possible, it is presumed all persons indebted will call and make payment immediately.

Andrew Stewart,

William Armor.

Bellefonte, April 1, 1819.

A small Farm

FOR SALE

situate in Lamar township, Centre county, about 16 miles from Bellefonte, and on the great road leading to Big Island, containing one hundred and five acres of

LAND,

about one half of which is supposed to be cleared. There are on the premises a dwelling house and barn, and two streams of water running through the place, with meadow ground sufficient for the farm.—Any person disposed to purchase can be shown the premises by Joseph Johnson or Wm. McGaw, residing near the same.—The above is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of Archibald Johnson, deceased. For terms apply to

Thomas M. Calmont,

Executor.

Walker township, Dec. 3.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has taken that commodious house in the Borough of Bellefonte, lately occupied by James Hemphill as a house of entertainment. By strict attention to business and keeping a constant supply of the best liquors and other accommodations, he flatters himself to continue to merit a share of the public patronage.

Joseph Butler.

Bellefonte, March 25, 1819.

Regimental Orders.

The thirty second Regiment, of the 10th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training under their respective Company officers, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at such places as the Captain or the Commanding officers of companies may direct.

The 2d Battalion to meet at the house of Chriswell Whitehill, on Friday the 14th day of May next.

The 1st Battalion to meet at the house of Alexander Reed, in Clearfield County, on Saturday the 15th of May next.

The Captains or commanding officers of Companies, are requested to make return of the class rolls to the Brigade Inspector at the review.

Appeals

for the 1st Battalion, will be held at the house of Wm. Bloom, in Clearfield County, on the first day of June next, by Captains Lebus Luther, James Gill and Lieut. James B. Caldwell. And for the 2d Battalion by Captain Wm. M'Minn, Lieut. John Hasson, and Ensign William Marshall, at the house of Chriswell Whitehill, Centreville, on the same day.

THOMAS M'PHERSON Col.

32d Regiment P. M.

April 19, 1819.

PRINTING.

Handbills, Cards, Magistrates' Blanks, Deeds, Bonds, &c. neatly printed, at the shortest notice, at this office.

POETRY.

From the Boston Gazette.

WASHING DAY.

Monday comes and with it brings,
What the damsels all will say
As they tie their aprons trings
This is the dreaded—

Washing day.

Sunday night its woes begin,
Lovers, late then dare not stay,
Girls will hint it is a sin,
And to morrow's—

Washing Day.

Up at day light then they leap,
Soiled clothes together lay,
Sadly view the monstrous heap,
Work enough for—

Washing Day.

Now around the tubs they stand,
Like the graces in array;
Soap and dipper close at hand,
Useful things on—

Washing Day.

Short sleeve'd gowns, and bosoms bare
They their beautiful limbs display,
Unadorn'd, more winning fair—
Choose a wife a—

Washing Day.

If by chance acquaintance knock,
Sally cries send all away,
Looking thus I'd Satan shock:
Not at home a—

Washing Day.

Should one heedless through them go,
Of the suds he gets a spray;
There's no passing here below,
Learn the rules of—

Washing Day.

Then at noon the table's laid,
Eat or famish then you may;
Dish of Potluck soon is made,
Dainties none a—

Washing day.

When at last the work is done,
Dress'd at evening smart and gay,
With conundrum or a pun,
Passes off a—

Washing Day.

DILEMMA.

A pupil agrees with a lawyer as follows, viz: to pay for his instruction, \$100 for the first cause he wins for a client, after his time is out; that time having expired and the pupil acting as lawyer, has no cause offered to plead upon: The instructing lawyer being uneasy for his \$100 commences an action for the recovery of his debt, upon this supposition—if I win the cause, I recover the money by judgment of court; but if I lose, he wins, and the money is mine by his contract. The young man supposes—if I lose the cause, the lawyer cannot demand upon contract, as we agreed—if I win, he loses, according to judgment of the court.

Query—How must the judge decide in this case, without impairing the contract, or affecting the consideration of the parties' claim?

A LETTER

From one Quaker to another.

FRIEND JOHN—I desire thee to go to one of those sinful men in the flesh called an attorney, and let him take out an instrument with a seal fixed thereunto, by means whereby we may seize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lamb-skin-men at Westminster, and teach him to do as he would wish to be done by. And so I rest thy friend in the light.

Early Impressions Strongest.

A man who had received a concussion of the brain, was brought to St. Thomas's Hospital. By proper treatment he recovered; but it was observed, that though he conversed with the attendants, it was in a language none of them understood. A

Welsh Milk woman coming into the ward, and hearing him speak entered into conversation with him—it was then found that he was by birth a Welchman, but had left his country during his youth, and had entirely forgotten his native tongue. In the course of thirty years which he had lived in England, he spoke the English language alone since the accident he had received, he only remembered the events of his younger years, which he had entirely forgotten before he had received the injury in his head: but the English language, and the occurrences of the latter years of his life, were totally obliterated from his memory.

A Remarkable Occurrence.—In No. 3, vol. 3d, of Dr. Baldinger's Medical Magazine, is contained the following curious story:

A student of a certain university being drowned, an unsuccessful search was made for the body. A man who was passing by advised his young friends to procure a large loaf to scoop out part of the crumb and fill the cavity with quick-silver; he then directed them to throw this quick-silver-pye upon the current, and averred that it would be stationary at the place where the person drowned was lying.—They followed his advice, and actually found the body. *Pet. Int.*

Rectification for the Typhus Fever.

"For an adult, take one tea-spoon full of mustard mixed in a glass of warm water which in about half an hour will produce a gentle vomit and perspiration, when the patient should drink freely of warm water. In about 8 hours after the stomach has been so cleansed, the patient should have four grains of calomel and a gentle saline purgative."

SELECT SENTENCES.

Felicity consists not in having the applause of the people at one's entrance, for that is an advantage which all that enter have; the difficulty is, to have the same applause at one's exit.

A death-bed flutter is the worst of treacheries. Ceremonies of mode and compliment are mightily out of season, when life and salvation are at stake.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Harshbarger, deceased, late of Potter township, Centre County, are requested to make payment, and those having demands against said estate will present them to the subscribers on or before the first day of August next, properly authenticated.

Jeremiah Sankey,
Joseph Gilliland,

Administrators.

May 1, 1819.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, refuses to live with me, all persons are cautioned not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

John Glenn.

April 27, 1819.

Armor & Callaghan, Tailors,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Stewart and Armor, next door to Milliken's Store, Bellefonte, where all work, in the line of their business, will be executed with neatness and dispatch. They inform the fashionable part of the community, that they have received the latest Philadelphia fashions. *Bellefonte April 2d 1819.*

"Change of Position."

The subscriber having sold his lease of the tavern stand to Mr. Joseph Butler, and wishing to settle up his business, in that line, respectfully requests all who are indebted to call and make payment, on or before the first day of May next, as no further indulgence will be given.

He respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a **Boot & Shoe Manufactory**, in the South east corner of the public square, where he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of Gentleman's Boots and Shoes, Ladies Shoes and Pumps, &c. of the first quality, and newest fashions: which he will dispose of cheap, for cash or approved orders, and on no other terms.

James Hemphill.

Bellefonte, April 1st 1819.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, Pa. April 1st. 1819.

Matthew Allison 2. William Allin, Philip Antis, Joseph Adams, Daniel Ammerman, Samuel Alexander, Henry Allen, George Bealer, Moses Bows, Ross Baker, Moses Boggs, John Barger, Grace Bradley, Francis Bristow, James Crawford, Esq. 2 Samuel Cowperthwait, Charles B. Calaghan, James Dixon, Patrick Dunagho, John Douglass, John Eyerson, John Eway, John Ellison, James Edminston jr. Abraham Elder, John Fisher, Isaac Fisher, James Foster, Mary Fulton, Thomas Ferster, Joel Ferree, Susan Fugundis, Robert Gordon, John R. Grimes, John Giret, James Glenn, Israel Gartner, Mr. Hannah, Hannah Hanson, Richard C. Hamilton 2; George Hoey, Jacob Holder, Jacob Hartman, John Helman, John B. Henderson, 2; John Hunter, James Hall, John Harter 2; John Holt, John Hall Esq. John Highlands, James Hutchison, Mary Jordan, 2; Samuel Jones, Isaac Jones, Ruth Kepheart, Henry Kleopfer, James Kiscaden, Peter A. Karthaus, 6; Michael Leyman, sen. Sidle Lobaugh, David Long, Gilbert Leitch, Mary Lamb, James H. Lee, Abraham Lee, Susan Lafferty, David Lamb, George Lonberger, Jacob Lee, Mrs. Jane Linn, Sarah Linn, 2; John Leinbach 2; John Lebo 2; Samuel M. Kinney, Hugh McClure, Joseph M. Kibben, Geo. Miles, James M. Curlah, Andrew Moore, John M. Laughlin, Mary M. Williams, John M. Ilhatton 2; James M. Ghee 2; Archibald Moore, John M. Ghee, David Moore, Michael Meese, Nelly M. Ewin, Hannah Mooney, John Masdon 2; Thomas B. M. Clure, John Moore jr. Elizabeth M. Ghee, Catharine M. Bride 3; William M. Kibben, Wm. M. Almond, Thomas M. Pherson, Samuel M. Glathery, Jacob Maurer, Robt. Moore, John Maitland, Michael Mills, William Nichol, 2; Christian Nesdlerough, Hugh Neil, John Neil, Isaac Niel, Nathaniel Orr, Mary Osterwalder, Jacob Potter, George Proudfoot, John Patterson & co. Jacob Pletcher, William Patterson, Michael Dixon, Eli Packer, Amos Packer, William Pettit, Michael Potter jr. Daniel Richards, Wm. Russell, David Richards, Henry Riddle, John Rankin, William Robison, John Reed jr. James Stigers, 3; William Swanzy 2; Barney & Mary Shope, Andrew Sharer, Peter Swope, Joseph Swisher, Ralph Stokes, Richard Sadler, James Ship, John Stine, William Stott, George Tester, Joseph Thorndike, 3; Jonathan Teyre 2 Rev. John Thomas, James Thompson, Moses Thompson, 2; John Taxis, David Tate, Owen Thomas 2; John Tannehill 2; Valantines & Thomas, Christian Vanpool, John Weaver, Angel Wenger, David Weaver, William Williams, Jacob Wilson, Paul Wolf, John Wiley 3; Thomas Warrington, Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, — Walborn, George Yost, Robert Young, James York.

H. Humes, P. M.

WILLIAM WOOD Tailor,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop next door to Roland Curtin's Store, where he continues to carry on the **Tailoring business.**

Having lately acquired the system of cutting and making coats and other garments in the newest fashion and neatest style, he hopes by this and a careful attention to business to merit as heretofore a share of the public patronage.

As some of the brethren have stated the prices they will charge for making clothes, he will just state, that he will work as low as any other Tailor in Bellefonte.

May 1, 1819.

ANDREW STEWART, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by James Hemphill, in the Borough of Bellefonte, opposite to the Bank, where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring business.

He will execute work in the newest fashion, with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices:

Great coat	\$4 00
Plain strait bodied coat	3 50
Vest	1 00
Pantaloon	1 00

Bellefonte, April 20, 1819.

Information Wanted,

By a Soldier of the Revolution.

I enlisted in the continental War, about the Middle of November, in the year 1775 in Marblehead, Mass. under captain Jerry or Jeremiah Ony, Col. Hitchcock's regiment; went from thence to Boston, New York, and Long Island; was transferred in May or June to Capt. John Allen's company of artillery, stationed at Fort Lee. I went through the Jerseys on a retreat; was returned to Capt. Ony—I fought the Hessians at Trenton on the 26th of Dec. '76, and the enemy at Princeton, 2d Jan. '77. I got my discharge on the 2d Feb. of the same year, at Morristown.

If any of my fellow soldiers are living, they will confer a particular favor by furnishing me with a certificate of my having served my country, that I may be enabled to obtain its bounty.

Manuel Truair.

Sherburne, Chenango co. A. Y. }
February, 1819. }

Battalion Training.

THE first Battalion of the 12th Regiment P. M. will meet at the house of Andrew Weaver, in Walker township, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, completely equipt for exercise. The Captains will advertise the Company trainings to be on the first Monday of May next. The time and place of holding appeals will be made known on the day of Battalion training.

Wm. Smyth,

Colonel,

April 12, 1819

Bellefonte Hotel.

The subscriber has taken the house lately occupied by John Rankin, Esq. in the Borough of Bellefonte, known by the name of the

Bellefonte Hotel,

and provided himself with every necessary for the accommodation of strangers and others, who may think proper to call with him.

William Alexander.

April 1 1819.